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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for blication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Alliance With Great Britain.

Admiral Lord CHARLES BERESFORD has just made a speech in New York in which he urges upon this country that it should enter into a pact with his country to enjoin peace upon the world at

Germany is enlarging her navy as fast tributes to it any other purpose than the humiliation of England. They are little, but commercially, which means or criminal prosecution. everything. England sees this ominous attitude and is gravely moved by it, being aware of its seriousness, and apprehensive, by reason of disconcerting domestic causes, of its outcome.

Admiral BERESFORD will pardon us if we intimate that such a quasi-alliance as he proposes is unattainable through the channels of diplomacy or by engaging rhetoric, and that nothing could be less conducive thereto than international discourse. Such a condition, if it were ever to supervene, could come only as a spontaneous expression of national sentiment. National sentiment is antipathetic to rehearsals, and thrives best when not exposed to overtures.

Apart from the abstract question of elf-interest alone will in the long run determine, self-interest on our part will strongly disapprove and oppose any aggression at arms directed against England by Germany. We have an interest therein which grows with every day that our commerce endures and our ernational interests expand.

It is just as well to look ahead and observe, as far as we may, the possibilities of the future. England and Germany are commercial nations. We are a ommercial nation, and we have reason. by virtue of the fact, to appreciate the ffection for us of our sister nations similarly constituted. When England and Germany confess to each other a mutual equality in respect of naval strength, are they not, each being of excellent business habit and training. quite as likely to coalesce as to come to

In that case we should be exposed to the embarrassment common to those whose emotions lead them to take, without due thought, the side of one contestant against another; whereby, said contestants agreeing to agree, they acquire the hostility of both. It would, we must confess, be somewhat disconcerting to find that the honeyed and well considered language of the Lord Admiral had led us to incur the joint animadversion of two nations which at this time we profoundly esteem and with which we enjoy the most gratifying

The Dilatory Methods of the Law. The President harked back to a favorite topic of his in denouncing the law's delays in his speech at Chicago. The germ of what he said on this subject on Thursday is contained in an address delivered some years ago at Yale College. Then, as now, his statements were characterized by undue exaggeration. Notwithstanding Mr. TAFT's explicit declaration to the contrary it is too much to say "that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization." To say that the dilatory methods of the criminal law constitute a serious evil calling for the application of an effective remedy would have been more dignified and nearer the truth.

The President renews the expressions of admiration in which he has so often indulged for the procedure in the crimthat of criminal courts generally in this must be wasting his time and losing country. He can no longer extol our English brethren for not permitting appeals in criminal cases, inasmuch as Parliament established a Court of Criminal Appeal last year, with more sweeping and extensive powers than are posed by any similar tribunal in the United States. He says, truly, however, that "a munder case in England will be disposed of in a day or two days that here will take three weeks or a month." No doubt murder trials are often unduly protracted in New York and other large American cities, but these cases constitute the exception and not the rule. England can furnish us with some pretty striking examples of long trials where large property interests are involved: witness the Tichborne case, in which the Lord Chief Justice took more than two weeks to charge the jury!
We are glad to observe that President

TAPT is disposed to attribute the blame for the law's delays largely to the true ource, the legislative branch of the nent, which after all really matters of legal procedure. "Judges," men who love baseball and brook no pressed by the discovery of a fancied says, "and especially Judges who obstacles to enjoying the game he resemblance to General GRANT. The

by the people"; yet the Legislatures, seats and sat down with a joyous air particularly in the Western States, have of anticipated triumph. All the great of a moderator in a religious assembly. Fortunately we have not yet gone quite as far as that in New York. Still, even in this State, a lawyer is entitled to take an exception to the veriest chance remark made by the Judge presiding at a trial, and he may ask the court of last resort to reverse the judgment, if it goes against his client, on the ground that that observation from the bench nuts, diffusing a pungent aroma about may have prejudiced his cause before the jury! Surely the judiciary is not relish. Mr. TAFT was doomed to see which must be inspired rather by lawyers or litigants who fancy that it is of their interests.

There is one reason for the public tolerance of the law's delays in civil cases which is very generally overlooked. So far as civil litigation is concerned it may safely be assumed that one-half of the community wants delay. In every one hundred lawsuits there are at least fifty defendants; and if they the longer they can postpone the evil day of judgment the better. A little reflection will convince the thoughtful man that the desire for speedy justice is by no means universal. Justice is the very thing that a great many people do not want; and if they must have it,

let it be at the latest day possible. Another obstacle that our good natured President does not reckon with is the remarkable love of American litigants for the right of appeal. We call it a right, although in a legal sense it is large, but especially, we infer, upon only a privilege which the Legislature as a rule may grant or withhold. In most of the States any restriction of her constructive resources will per- this privilege once granted is viewed nit; and only a shallow sophistry at- with disfavor by the people; yet of ever promptly decided, tends to delay rivals; not racially, which to-day means the ultimate disposition of a civil suit

In dealing with the law's delay no effective reform can be accomplished without taking into account the real desires of the community in whose behalf the reform is advocated.

Mr. Fairbanks in the East.

The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIR-BANKS has now been "east of Suez" for several months, and only meagre tidings have come to us of his wanderings and pleasures. Now and then he has turned up in Japan or China or Corea in a frock coat and made just such an innocuous address as he might have made at Kokomo, Ind., if he had not strayed from his own penates. His brief and correct speeches in Asia over peace between great Powers, which the walnuts and the wine-no one in that part of the world would make anything of his draining a cocktail glasshave been infused with the benevolence and patriotism in the right proportions that characterize his set remarks at erator or Sweden the oppressor. They home on public and festive occasions.

> mixed delegation of Filipinos and Americans. It is said that "extensive entertainments are being planned for him." Some men might throw off reserve in the time to sweep away all remnants of its tropics, unbend and indulge themselves. Most men do, recognizing that the precedence. But how loyal Finland standard of ethics and the proprieties are not the same as at home in the formal temperate zone. But the warmest imagination cannot see Mr. FAIRBANKS wantoning in the beam of pleasure or relaxing for a moment from his natural port of dignity and restrained graciousness. Neither in mind nor habit can he be thought of as in negligee. In Manila they may provide extensive entertainments for him, but in no temperature and in no gathering will he be found wanting in those graces and amenities that he has made peculiarly his own and that fit him like a garment. Functions may be provided for Mr. FAIRBANKS, but not entertainments in

the joyous sense. Presently he is to make a tour of the vacht, but neither in Palawan nor in Europe. Iloilo nor in Cebu, among the fierce Malays or the nude savage Igorrotes, will Mr. FAIRBANKS undergo a sea or a seasonable change. In the presence of an active volcano, which may be shown by his hosts, he will appear as self-contained, as calmly self-possessed and as correctly urbane as we know him in the precincts of statesmanship. The East may have its wonders and its strange peoples, but the distinguished visitor from the United States is not visibly impressionable, although beneath his España!" calm exterior the lava of emotion may

seethe. What the former Vice-President is doing in Asia but look himself and be himself, changing only his longitude and latitude, no man may conjecture. In the view of Mr. BRYAN, who preached, spouted and wrote letters for American consumption, and in the judgment of Mr. ROOSEVELT, who is "shooting up the fauna of Africa, Mr. FAIRBANKS rich opportunities.

Put Me With the Other Fans!

We don't know how many American players, rooters, and readers of the scores in newspapers, but their name must be legion, and if they could be hand to hand fights, and those of the enemy who organized for a candidate for office he could make a back porch campaign and flight." harbor no uneasiness about his election. However, that is a mere whimsicality, his testimony, giving particular praise for no one is more set in his likes, more to the royal regiment, del Rey: indomitable in reverse than the baseball partisan. You could not "organize" him for anybody, but we declare that Mr. TAFT uttered an immortal phrase and endeared himself to a baseball loving nation when with mighty self-abnegation he waved aside the proffer of a between its National League team and the visiting Giants and said in a loud

" Put me with the other fans."

and exulting voice:

-and the distinguished but humble guest basked in their smiles of recognition and approval. Not only did he him, and he ate the kernels with visible responsible for such legislation as this, Chicago beaten when it would have pleased him to be regarded as a mascot, but he is used to such perverse luck. necessary for the adequate protection He has experienced it on Yale Field and foe. at New London, and has gone away with a bleeding heart, although with a smil-

ing face, as becomes a good loser. He Pittsburg was marked up on the bulletin board. However, these misadventures occur to us all, and then the pendulum swings the other way. Mr. TAFT's turn are justly sued they generally feel that as a mascot will come, and he will go nowhere for a season but his genial smile will signify success for the local players or for his own people.

"Put me with the other fans!" Ingenu ous and hearty, but how timely and effective? It will go down as one of the happiest and most popular of Presidential utterances. No biographer who understands his subject and the times can afford to miss it.

A Finnish Centenary.

While Russia could celebrate a few days ago the hundredth anniversary of the final acquisition of Finland, after a century of warfare with Sweden for a possession which secured a safe outlet to the Baltic Sea, there was no rejoiccourse every additional appeal, how-ling on the part of the Finnish people over the date which marked their attainment of practical independence. The extraordinarily liberal Constitution granted by ALEXANDER I. and upheld by all his successors save the present Czar, under which for three generations the land remained prosperous, happy and loyal, is now a thing of the past. Whatever semblance of autonomy may be left in the scheme of government arbitrarily imposed by NICHOLAS II., the Grand Duchy of Finland is now merely a province of the Russian Empire, and the Finns are suffering under administrative oppression and interference like the rest of the Czar's subjects. In their case this naturally is more galling because of the contrast with the liberties enjoyed up to a few years ago and the lack of provocation for their withdrawal.

It is therefore with the bitter pain of remembering happier days in their adversity that the Finns must look on September 17 and the treaty of Fredrikshamn. No longer is Russia the libcan consider the secure freedom which Manila, where he was welcomed by a the Swedes, and reflect on the power of matter of record." an autocrat when he ceases to be benevolent. The contrast is emphazised by the determination of Sweden at this feudal days by abolishing titles and would have celebrated if NICHOLAS II. had kept faith like his fathers.

With the Spanish in Africa.

Over the Spanish operations in North Africa a rather complete curtain seems to have been drawn so far as the American press is concerned. Occasionally a brief report of outpost firing or of magnified skirmishing has reached this side of the Atlantic, but that is all. The British newspapers, some of which have special correspondents at Melilla, seem haps the most interesting phase of disputed fact? these despatches lies in evidence that the Spanish infantry continues to display the courage and something of the steadiness which gave it a long de-Philippine Archipelago in the Governor's served reputation for invincibility in

Two Madrid regiments, famous their own country, del Rey and Leon, seem to have won unanimous approval of Arkemem, near Melilla. The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes:

" One man of the del Rey regiment on being badly wounded raised himself from the ground and urged on his comrades with a shout of . Viva

further:

" I was much struck not only by the dash the Spanish infantry, but also by the splendid manner in which they were handled by the company officers."

The correspondent of the Standard in recounting the same incident says:

"The two famous regiments, del Rey and Leon, vied with one another to have the honor of first storming the position, but so well were advanced to the attack as if they were on parade, firing coolly and never getting out of hand under the heavy fire, From behind walls, parapets voters are interested in baseball as and the windows of their houses the Moors maintained a steady fire, but the attack of the Spanlards was irresistible and with wild cheering the troops cleared house after house in a series of escaped the Spanish bullets saved themselves by

The correspondent of the Times adds

"Their flexible and far extended line advanced with a steadiness and an Han worthy of their great name."

In fact the conduct of the Spanish troops in this the most important skirmish since the campaign opened special seat at the contest in Chicago all sides. General Marina, the comappears to have won admiration on mander in chief, seems to share the high esteem in which his command is held by foreign observers. American readers will perhaps be amused to know So they pointed him to an ordinary that one correspondent who interviewed controls the courts in all substantial grand stand seat, and with the agility of the C.-anish commander was deeply im-

are elected, ought not to be mistrusted climbed nimbly over some intervening determination "to fight it out on this line" is common to both Generals.

The net impression of these and other so restricted the power which Judges ex- men were introduced to the man who foreign despatches confutes concluercise that it is hardly more than that was only President-"Pop" Anson, the sively the earlier impression that the eternal youth; Muggay McGnaw, the Spanish soldiers were making a sorry doughty Captain CHANCE, and CHARLIE showing in their African campaign. MURPHY, he who presides over the Cubs These despatches also go far toward confirming the Spanish reports that the rank and file of their soldiers are loyal and uncorrupted by the anarchistic applaud the good plays and feign a notions which provoked the rioting at proper melancholy when a Chicago Barcelona. Even the brief and wholly batter struck out, but he cracked pea- inconclusive skirmishes of the Spanish American war left the American soldier with a genuine respect for the fighting qualities of his unfortunate opponent. The story of Caney, for example, will long be treasured in the American army as the revelation of a gallant and worthy

> That to the unquestioned valor and the well proved determination shown in Cuba the Spanish army has now added "rooted" for Cincinnati during the game | the advantages of competent leadership at Chicago, but a signal victory for and real enthusiasm will doubtless be nowhere more a source of congratulation than in the United States army, where even a brief encounter sufficed to arouse a real respect and admiration for the Spanish soldier.

> > If the discharge from the Connecti-

out National Guard of Mr. WALTER M. PICKETT, who is Assistant State Attorney in New Haven county, for writing newspaper article describing the unnecessary hardships experienced by militiams during the recent manœuvres," has cause much talk among National Guards it must be because they believe that there was truth in Mr. PICKETT's statement and feel that his dismissal from the se vice was too harsh a punishment for his so-called "breach of military discipline. Evidence that Mr. PICKETT told the truth is to be found in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal, whose qualification to comment upon the manœuvres intelli-gently will hardly be questioned. In the issue of August 28 it said that in the opinion of many officers of the National Guard and some officers of the army the State troops were worked "a little too hard." The correspondent of this high class ser vice journal declared that the men, most of them taken from sedentary or indoor pursuits, were "not in a fit condition physically for the task imposed upon them," and he was not surprised when hundreds dropped in their tracks exhausted. He advocated a preliminary period of "hardening" if such manceuvre were to be attempted again. By way of confirming an intimation that the men had to march and "fight" on short ration the Army and Navy Journal printed the following interview with an officer, evidently a regular: "The hardships were aggravated by a sho

ness of rations, as the men seldom got more than two scanty meals a day, and frequently had to purchase what rations they could get from coun lies was at New Bedford, and that the four wagon which each regiment was necessarily icted, were inadequate with the two ho allowed by the Q. M. D. to draw the loads ove

This regular army man was of the opin ion that the commissary officers of the National Guard "were not aggressive enough and should have put the failure receive supplies up to the official or Mr. FAIRBANKS has just reached the nineteenth century has brought to officials responsible, where it would be a

The Hon. HENRY WATTERSON having ded in inducing the authorities of the British Museum to accept his once celebrated mummy, the Star Eyed Goddess is now free to impart to his Louisville readers his impressions, reminiscences and confessions. He tells with an honest pride of the enthusiasm of "an old Upon the results Mr. Podmore remarks: be no more war, nor lying, nor backbiting? Let us pray God and hope!"

Finally, dwelling naturally and with certain simplicity on his own accomplish ments, he says:

" I know billingsgate." Which nobody can deny. Of the old school billingsgate experts he is easily to supply more definite details. Per- first. But why insist upon such an un-

LOVELY WOMAN. Random Theories and Remini a Philosopher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Whatever inswer "T. T." may have formulated to his co-lundrum about feminine ingenuity in tying up bundles with thread, there seems to be only one solution, and that is the woman with this particular acumen is a woman of sense. One is not a woman of sense for nothing, and though the from all foreign correspondents for a dashing attack recently delivered upon the Riffians intrenched in the village many of them hang up their smiles on their dressing tables every night, yet during the day they have been delightful humbugs. They knew it, we knew it, and they knew we knew it. So all

is right as right can be.

Has "T. T." ever seen a woman make a bed?

The operation as far as I have seen it consists in The same correspondent remarks further:

"I was much struck not only by the dash of

Once on a time a lady who had a penchant for landscape undertook to lay out my back garden. She insisted on having a fountain, which, like a great actor, very often refused to play from mere caprice. She devised a grotto that was ad-mirably calculated to catch cold in. She installed a dropsical Bacchus holding a bunch of builet which were intended for grapes, and a sq Cupid who had outgrown his two wings. with two fir trees in green tubs and a gigantic of first storming the position, but so well were they handled by General Arguillers that each arrived simultaneously at Arkemem. The men of man, made a charming ensemble. The lady was a woman of sense. She gave me so think about and wonder at.
So with the bundles and sewing thread. The

latter will inevitably break or come undone What matter? Lovely woman did it up. NEW YORK, September 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Should "I. Settle" of Upper Eighth avenue. Harlem, come into the fold, would be interfere with the rôle the Great Pacificate YORK, September 18.

A Writer's Woes. 'Tis hard for one who is obscure By work of pen e'en to exist, His lot is sad who'd be a jour-The prose he writes is rarely read.

And should he have in verse to soar His rhyme's declined by rutuless ed-He starves the while he feeds on hope,

What wonder he should grow a mis-But once begun it's hard to stop, So, if the charm you can't resist, It's best for you to be an op-timist!

You may receive-and here's the rub-A (somewhat) welcome intimate

A (somewhat) welcome intimate

"Accepted—will be paid on pubilcation!" LA TOUCHE HANCOCK TELEPATHY.

We are assured by Bishop Fallows that humanity is about to be uplifted through free intercourse with the other world, and that the art of talking with the dead will of our schools, when the rôle of the living teacher will possibly be reduced to "presenting," like a theatrical manager, this or that famous shade. It scarcely appears that Bishop Fallows has studied at first hand the documents published by the English Society for Psychical Research this he doubtless resembles many others who have been converted by them. The documents are so long and obsoure that so busy a man might almost be pardoned for accepting them on hearsay; besides are they not guaranteed by the fact that several eminent scientists take a sympathetic interest in the proceedings they record? That fact seems to be enough by itself to turn hope into con-viction among people more eager to com-municate with the dead than with Mars;

A few scientific men who have gained repute in other fields do in fact held that the society's experiments in necron are now beginning to offer a vague hope that something like satisfactory evidence may ultimately be obtained. Beyond that, if we take their various reser duly into account, their authority canno honestly be quoted in support of the

and we judge from Bishop Fallows's lan-

What justification the most advanced experiments of the society provide for even so vague a hope of future success is carefully discussed in the current number of the Fortnightly Review by a more experienced student of the matter than Oliver Lodge, Mr. Frank Podmore who has not always been innocent of uncritical sympathy with the psychical researchers. Mr. Podmore's verdict on these most advanced experiments is:

There is no doubt justification for deferring ere remains, as Mr. Stead would say, even a actional percentage of a chance, the quest build be pursued. • • • But we need not wait to ognize that even now there are other issues blved which concern our immediate interests.

These utterances have been recorded with all to express the conviction that the suggestion trickery is untenable. * * There remains (ap from the necromantic interpretation] only

In short, Mr. Podmore believes that the them a "decisive answer" about communication with the dead, though he does not us see what sort of evidence satisfies him in respect of the minor point, telepathy, leaving the major point alone for the

Between November, 1906, and June 1907, a plan was carried out for getting into touch with the dead which might suggest the proposed triangle to signal at intervals during the same period to obtain automatic writings," that is, to place their hands at the disposal of any discarnate spirits who wished to use them One-Mrs. Piper-was stationed in Lon don, England; the second, Mrs. Verrall. at Cambridge in the same country; the third, Mrs. Holland, in India. What each of them "automatically" wrote down was dated and forwarded to a central collator, Mr. Piddington. The theory was that if the far separated mediums recorded at the same time identical or closely allied ideas there would be a presumption of a ommon dictating influence at work. British vestal, quite up in the peerage," From one point of view the experiments may when she was told that he was from Kenberger to have been completely successful.

tucky. He cries piously and pathetically:

"Shall the battle flags be furled? Shall it be peace and the brotherhood of many control of the brotherhood of many control of the brotherhood of many control of the brotherhood o extraordinary to be explained.

In proof of this claim he cites the fol-1. On March 11, 1907, Mrs. Verrall wrote: With violet buds their heads were crowned.

An hour or two later on the same day Mrs. Piper recorded, "Dr. Hodgson said violets.

2. On April 3, 1907, Mrs. Verrali wrote long piece not mentioning angels but containing evident allusions to them. Five days later Mrs. Piper's "control" claimed to have given "angel" to Mrs.

Verrall as a "cross-correspondence." 3. On April 16 Mrs. Holland wrote: "Maurice, Morris, Mors * * * the shadow of death." Next day Mrs. Piper said sanatos and tanatos, and in the next fortnight thanatos (death) twice. April 29 Mrs. Verrall referred to the

thought of death. 4. On April 8 Mrs. Holland wrote: "Do you remember that exquisite sky when the afterglow made the east as beautiful as the west?" The same day Mrs. Piper ejaculated: "Light in the west," Mrs. Verrall made an incorrect quotation from "Maud": "Rosy is the east

5. On February 19, 1907, Mrs. Piper's control" said that "dwarf" had been given as a "cross-correspondence" .to Mrs. Verrall. Mrs. Verrall, who was not told of the date, searched her past writings for some months without finding any allusion to "dwarf." but at last noted on February 19 the words: "A long feather, ask about the feather, up the mountainno, that is owl's feather; not what I want, and remembered that something in them suggested to her a familiar poem of William Allingham's about fairies-the 6. This case Mr. Podmore calls "a clear

ndication of the action of a directive inelligence other than those of the automtists themselves." On March 2 Mrs. Verrall, a highly cultured woman and wife of a classical professor, wrote in Latin: "Not with such help will you find what you wish, not with such help nor with those defenders." She saw no meaning in the phrase, and asked her husband about it. To Dr. Verrall it somehow suggested Raphael's picture of Attila before the gates of Rome confronted by Pope Leo and the vision of Saints Peter and Paul. He did not tell her his idea, but presently Mrs. Verrall wrote: "Pagan and Pope and Reformer. " * Ask your husband, who will know it well." Five days later Mrs. Holland wrote: "Ave Roma immortalis." In considering these cases it must be remembered that all three mediums were well aware that communication with the dead was being sought. With this in their minds it would surely have been extraordinary if they had failed to refer to angels (case 2) and death (case 3). They did this, it will be observed, not simultaneously, but at intervals varying from five days to three weeks. Case 1 and case 4 cannot be so sum-

narily dismissed, though in respect of the former it may be remarked that the two mediums who mentioned violets both in England and the date was early spring, when violets are omni-present there. As for the other by no

Mrs. Piper's "light in the west Verrall's "rosy is the east," before we ould attach much importance to it we

should have to know how many ocincidences might occur in the stray of three persons not automatists or attempting communication with the dead We imagine the number might be large.

In regard to case 5 and case 6, it is diffi-

cult to understand Mr. Podmore crediting them with any noticeable agreem Dwarfs have nothing to do with fairles. even if any far fetched allusion to the latter can be found in Mrs. Verrall's disconnected phrases; they are almost at the opposite poles of being; and Mrs. Verrall in case 6 made no referen Rome till her husband had thought of Raphael's picture, when she got so far as "Pope." There is surely nothing out of the way in Mrs. Holland writing five days later: "Ave Roma immortalis." Mrs. Holland was not apparently a person of classical learning, but possibly she had been reading Marion Crawford's book with guage that his belief rests largely on this that title, or anyway with her mind dwelling on a future state the mere word "immortal" might well be enough to bring the expression into her head. If we are to accept coincidences of this sort as profoundly significant, the people who think Bacon wrote Shakespeare must be bowed

down to at once.
On such results as tasse, then, of the most advanced" experiments of the Society for Psychical Research rests even the minor claim of telepathy, to say nothing of that of communicating with the

MR. HAZELTINE.

Charles A. Dana's Opinion of His Work as a Literary Reviewer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The two interesting interviews that I was favored with in January, 1895. Mr. Charles A. Dana dropped into my place of business one day—then at 17 Union Square—and after the business he had in hand was over our talk changed to books and men, and I said to him: "Mr. Dana, I have read THE Suy ever since you became editor of it, and every Sunday morning the first thing I do at my breakfast table is to glance at the at the book notices-and yesterday's book scription.

one hand on my shoulder exclaimed: "That's

which resulted in his inviting me to send him extracts from "Leaves of Grass," and in four months THE SUN printed fifteen col-I was surprised by having a gentleman call upon me and introduce himself as Mr. Hazeltine. It seems Mr. Dana had told him of our talk, and he wanted to know a man who thought his reviews saved the reading of the books themselves; and I shall never forget the next hour's talk with this remarkable man, certainly the greatest book re-viewer of this generation. He urged me o visit him in his Staten Island home, but never found time to do it. The memory of that one interview has never faded. The can never be paid. He has been the edu cator of thousands of business men like myself.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

NEW YORK, September 17

Goldwin Smith's Opini TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with entire agreement and perfect sympathy your words on the death of one whom I am proud to call my friend and the loss of whom as deeply as you I deplore. Mayo Hazeltine was all that you have said he was. He did bring to his task a store of learning and a knowledge of mankind almost incredible. His personal qualities were what you describe them as having been. I would add that the impartiality of his judgment was complete. Not to THE SUN alone but to our whole world of letters the loss is irreparable.

GOLDWIN SMITH. TORONTO, September 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If each

of those who have intellectually profited by book reviews should add one pebble to the tower to the sky. Ever since "M. W. H. became the sign of breadth, thoroughness and remarkable penetration into literature in your pages I have benefited by his labors. His ability to select and compress has saved me much reading in detail. A student of his reviews in THE SUN alone had in then the substance of a perpetual university course. Young E. Allison.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 18.

An Artist.

From the Boston Record.

A man of encyclopædic knowledge, writer who made of book reviewing an art.

Among His Friends.

From the Philadelphia Press. Among his privileged friends Mr. Hazel ine was noted for urbane charm, his facile conversation, his prodigious memory, and the cyclopædic completeness of his knowledge.

Anonymous New York Buildings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The complaint of your correspondent "Nemo in to-day's Sun regarding lack of name and signs is founded on fact. The Produc Custom House has its title over but one entrance; the United States Army Building likewise; the Equitable Building has neither name nor street number over its Nassat street and side street entrances. The German-American Insurance Build-ing has its Malden lane entrance improp-

erly marked I Liberty street; the Asto House has no sign at its Broadway entrance; the Federal Building is conspicuously sphinxlike in its namelessness; th Sub-Treasury keeps it company; there are not even street signs at Amsterdam avenue and 116th street to locate Columbia University buildings; Third avenue at street is unmarked; the State Arsenal bears

But why particularize? The condition is general and deplorable. Federal, State, municipal and private owners all seem alike secretiveness or niggardliness-which is NEW YORK, September 18.

Disturbed by the Festival Note of the Cele-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As read the daily accounts of the elaborate preparations for the Hudson-Fulton celebration and note the progress being made everywhere in adorning our city in gorgeous festive attire, my senses refuse to respond to the holida spirit so natural under the circumstances. Although I am not lacking in patriotism, I regard the lavish programme (not to mer ess expenditure of money) as not at all in keeping with the sober attitude which as a rule characterizes our Angio-Saxon customs, and which is adhered to in the present instance might have nade this celebration rank with the recent Lin coin and Poe centennials, whose simple, instruc-tive exercises crowned them with a dignity be Atting the occasion.

Instead of looking forward with pleasure t

the historical importance attached to the event.

I am filled with dread at the prospect of a carnival
invasion which at best will seriously disturb the sual tranquillity of our daily existence. New York, September 18.

The Platform of Eliza. Eliza crossed the river on the ice.

LOTI IN LONDON.

Pierre Loti has several times exp sides, the artist in him has a gragainst the islanders. Carrying bedful sensibility to India, he foun of those Oriental hues which he loved sicklied o'er by the British cocupation The book he wrote about that tour did not borrow much from Kipling's, and when he entitled it "Les Indes—Sans les Anglais" he meant the omission to be pointed. He suffered in much the same way in Egypt, and somehow the rumor

English soil. There may have been some truth in there may have been some it, for now that he has after all gone there, no one, he declares, can be more there, at the fact than himself. "This was the greatest of the many surprise awaiting me." The surprises, it may be said at once, were for the most part of at

out that the famous literary aquare

had sworn never to set foot on gen

agreeable nature.

"It is strange! I had imagined everything in London would be antipathetic, but on the contrary I find my hatred gradually relaxing here." He recalls a gradually relaxing here. He recais a current French saying that you cannot take a favorable view of the English till you see them at home, and to illustrate its truth he cites the "secular" trees in the London parks. "The English, too destructive, alast abroad, display a southing care of these old dead trees, which we hould root up." He need "sheet as should root up." He sees "sheep pasture in the heart of London in Fi of some old common right, and again is delighted by the unexpected (!) conser-vatism. Having thought of the people only as innovating ruffians, he of in the London crowd. "Without or tion," he acknowledges, "there is kindli-ness in them as individuals. The unfortunate thing is." he goes on, paying Lords Cromer and Milner, "that Engles has entrusted her Nile valley and the Transval to men of prey in whom are exaggerated the most implacable collec-tive cruelties of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Loti has never shone as a thinker in politics or any other field, and luckily he soon returns to his visual impres sions, for there is some interest in watch ing him at work on a style of landscape that is new to him. The brilliant sunshine and languor of the Orient have pervaded his happiest efforts; what he make of the fog and bustle of the northern capital? Epicurean artist that he is, he dismisses nine-tenths of London as "banal et quelconque," and conce trates his attention on the few s features of it that please him. These are the abundant parks, gardens and lakes; the misty atmosphere, that gives depth to the prospect, softens the dis-tances, and magnifies the trees "till you have the illusion of forest curtains such touches of bright color as he could find, notably the red coats of the soldiers and "the wonderful displays of flowers": the Houses of Parliament seen from the river-"a sight of strange beauty, sombrely dominant, a sort of huge hedge of Gothic spires rising from the edge of the water like a cliff of gray lace," and the profile of the Queen—"finer than a cameo."

AMERICAN INTOLERANCE.

An Englishman's Complaint of Dis

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a lone Britisher temporarily in this wonderful city, will you let me here protest against the seeming intolerance of Americans in their own country, I mean with regard to the flying of flags of other nations?

Last Fourth of July a Canadian captain

of a Canadian vessel had to haul down his own national flag which he had raised as a courtesy while in an American port on that day. Also a Canadian lady had repeatedly to complain of the theft of Canadian flags from her launch while staying in an American health resort. A correspondent of how much the British flag flown at camp in Maine raised the disapproval of

his neighbors. I also note how the portraits of Henry Hudson are surrounded by the Stars and Stripes. Why? He was an Englishman, and would be the first to repudiate such a desecration of his patriotism, and I fail to see anywhere in your decorations the flag of the country to whom the credit of the discovery of the Hudson is due. It is tabooed, "sent to Coventry," banished as

an evil thing. What an irony!

It is with different feelings that I read of the Braganza-Stewart wedding in Scot-land, where the Stars and Stripes literally decorated the little village of Dingwall in Scotland without comment or riot or ob jection by a polite and cultured people. This morning I read in your paper of the poor man in Canada whose house was wrecked and his windows broken because he dared to fly the Stars and Stripes at a "Back to Montreal "celebration. For a spiteful person there would be a certain measure of satisfaction in this episode, and you on this side of the border cannot deny that you give the Canadians a generous supply of "vicious impolity." HENRY SAMBOURNE. NEW YORK, September 17.

The Making of the Gentleman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A gentle-man or lady is a person who by inheritance or by nature is endowed with charity for others and has acquired by education and travel from birth an understanding of human nature, good manners, culture and a habit of tolerance. Hence those who have acquired the ingredient

will naturally flock together, or if the limited will migrate to parts where the conditions are favorable. This possibly explain the desire of the second or third get tions of wealth to be associated with the not of the Old World, which is so firmly established. Is it not the law of self-preservation?
The idea that wealth itself makes a gentleman

The idea that wealth itself makes a gentleman is simply a bourgeois conception. Wealth can never produce the gentleman of inheritance or the mental aspect of charity. It can, however, make the acquisition of the polish possible if the start is not made too late. Without personal knowledge of the character of those who have the necessary culture it would be impossible to tell whether they were gentle folk or not. America's average culture has suffered much during the last fifteen years owing to the influx of mathe last fifteen years owing to the influx of ma-terial that is hard to assimulate with the races

that are receptive of culture. BEAU BRUMMELL NEW YORK, September 17.

How About the Gasolene?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A mo boat maintaining over a measured course of thirty miles, part of the distance against the tide, a speed of 38.7 miles an hour travels as face as many first class passenger trains. With a clear waterway Dixie II. could make the run to Chicago in about twenty-four hours, or bring the President here from San Francisco in a little more than three days, better time than the Overnd Express makes.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., September 18. An Eager Philatelist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Will you kindly inform an anxious stamp collector if the design for the new Cook-Peary stamp has been decided on yet? If not, would respectfully suggest that a sort of creat be gotten up with Cook chant and Peary rampant.
PRINCETON, N. J., September 18.

Compulsory Education in Chine.

From the Shanghai Mercury.
Compulsory education will be enfor
he robles first and then on banacruse
and provinces gradually deciding the
inforcing it. The Board of Education b